

We join no Party which does not carry the Union Flag, and keep step to the music of the Fnion!" JONESBOROUGH, TENN .: Friday, March 8, 1867.

THE UNION FLAG HAN A Larger Circulation than any paper in Upper East Tennessee.

no. Treason must be usede edicus. Traitors must be partialised and impoverabled; they must not only be plantaked, but their social power must be destroyed; and after making tesson edicus, every Union man and the Severament should be reimbursed out of the pockets of those who butte inflicted this great suffering upon the country.—AXDEKW JOHNSON, April 1, 1880.

FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. WM. G. BROWNLOW. OF KNOX.

FOR CONGRESS, 187 DISTRICT, Hon. R. R. BUTLER,

FOR STATE SENATOR, 1st DIST., Hon. P. P. C. NELSON.

OF WASHINGTON. REPUBLICAN UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. 1st District-Hou. R. R. Butler.

2d District-Hon. J. W. North, Knoxville, 3d District-Dr. J. A. Fuson, Liberty, De-Kalb county.

5th District-S. B Brown, Nashville. 6th District-Dr. A. W. Hawkins, Dickson

District-Cot, J. J. Ronch. 8th District-Gen'l John Eaton, jr., Mem

OFFICERS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. CHAIRMAN-Hop. R. R. Butler. Asst. CHAIRMAN-Capt. S. B. Brown. Theast are E. P. Conc. Score Table-Geb. H. H. Thomas.

THE MILITARY BILL PASSED BY CONGRESS

Elsewhere we publish entire the late act of Congress providing "for the more efficient government of the rebel States." It will be perceived with great delight, by every patriot, that the miserable abortions of civil government, erected in the South, by the arch-traitor, A. J., have been thoroughly expunged by this sledge-hammer stroke of Radical legislation. It will be noticed that the preamble to the bill forcibly and most fruthfully sets forth the cause and mecessity of its existence.

Neither malice, hatred nor revenge suggested a single thought, nor penned a single line of its composition. It bears the impress of the highest type of statesmanship, and is sanctioned by the noblest, purest and broadest philanthropy. Even the rebels, whose erimes, outrages and total disregard of law, and the conditions of release from custody at the close of the war, have provoked this legislation, are protected in their rights of person and property. In view of subsequent vision by the assumnce "that it is God-Rke to forgive." And here the conservative argument fails, and beyond this it is sunk, dire and inexcueable freuens.

It provides, also, that when any or all of the rebel States shall adopt a Constitution in harmony with that of the United States. framed by a convention elected by the male inhabitants thereof, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition, participation in the rebellion, and felon at common law being the only hindrances to the exereise of the elective franchise; said State or States shall be restored to their full relations with the government.

Is there anything tyrannous or wamereifn in this? Is it not in full accordance with the long-established doctrine, that in an issue of arms, the conquerors have the right to prescribe the adjustment of the questions which enter into that lasse?

The sole object of this bill is, "to yoursh all disturbers of the public peace and criminale,"-to establish courts, which will dispease justice, untrammeled by the fetters of political bias. Is will establish tribunale, which will not coreider the testimony of loyal men as necessarily false and unreliable and deprive them of their rights, on account of their patriotium. It will put an end to the infemens system of laws in the South, which literally punishes the poor for their poverty and presents the aristocrats in whatever villiany their evil minds may concoct. For we all know that there is not a spot on the face of the green earth where an aristocrany, founded on wealth, worketh more correption than in the sunny South.

Foor heyal men, lift up your heads! You have nearly passed the fiery ordeal of perseoution. The heaven of brass which has compried you for long. dragging years, is melting with a ferrent heat, and the sun of hope is beginning to gild your prospects with its golden beams. You are not destined "to ge mourning all your days." A new era is ushured in. Your condition of social and political inferiority-your crouching, oringing and howing the suppliant knes to the Sealers of the slave power, is rapidly nearlog a close. To the loyal thirty-ninth Congrees are you indebted for this interposition in your behalf. Under the Aegia of this law you can utler your sentiments without reserve, and labor for the cause of your country in the broad giare of open day. Stand by the men that stand by you.

JUDGE R. R. BUTLER-There can be no doubt about the choice of the Radical Union party for their candidate for the next Congress. The gentleman, whose

else is thought of on our side. Col. Taylor has wofully misrepresented his constituency, and his conduct has attached an odium to it, which the election of Judge Butler will completely obliterate. Northern. men can hardly understand why our mountain region is so intensely 4 radical, and yet sending a representative to Congress who is so bittter in his opposition to its policy, and so warmly espouses that of the profligate, reckless, and treacherous Johnson as Col. Taylor. But when Judge Butler's voice is heard in our National councils, uttering the patriotic sentiments that animate the breast of our people, our Northern friends will discover that we have been imposed upon to an unendurable extent.

No man's course either as a Jurist or politician is more generally approbated, and the people can trust their interests in his hands with entire confidence in his sagnelty, faithfulness and patriotism.

In another part of this issue will be found his speech before the State Radical Convention. It is the burning eloquence of truth and leyalty,-" wor is fitly spoken"-which truly in this time of long and meaningless harangues, "are like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

If there ever was a period in the blatory of our country when true and honest men should control our destinies, it is at this particular juncture. We have been ruined by political profligates. With a Congress by political profligates. With a Congress any of our friends come here to assist us in composed of such men as Judge Butier we the present campaign, they will be driven could rest easy about our national affairs, out. We must stand by our principles and for reconstruction would be accomplished upon a basis as enduring as the eternal Rock of Ages.

A True Man.

We find the following letter of Senator Powell in the Nashville Press and Times There does not exist a more outspoken or more faithful representative of any people, and we feel proud that he is from East Tennessee. Would that all our Representatives could say the same thing.

Letter from Senator Powell. To the Loyal Voters of the Third Senutoria

PRLLOW CITIZENS: As the present session of the Legislature approximates its close, it a proper that I should give you a synopsis of my action in the Senate. The course that Little pursued has been on my own judge-ment and responsibility. No one else is ac-countable for the votes that I have given.

The Franchise bill was brought to a vote y moving for the previous question, and reising to withdraw the motion. Had it not have been brought to a vote in this way, its passage would have been greatly delayed, if not defeated, at an increased expense to the

Previous to my vote on the constitutional amendment I received a memorial from a meeting at Greeneville, requesting me to vote gainst the constitutional amendment, or to resign my seat in the Senate.

This meeting (at Greeneville), was not composed entirely of loyal Union men, and as it constituted only a small number of the copie of the third Senatorial district, thereore I could not obey it, (if I had been disposed to do so). I am, however, forced to say, in all candor, that I was determined to rote for the constitutional amendment is any vent, and if my constituency disapproved of my course they could select some one class pliable to their wishes. It is due to all the members of the General Assembly that adrocated the measure to inquire what would have been the condition of Tennessee to-day if these measures, with kindred enactments. events, we say this smacks a little of con-servatism, but we are reconciled to this pre-congress would still have been out of their sents and REBEL RULE would have overrun the State, and all the bloodshed and sufferings, and forses sustained in the defense of the Union by the loyal portion of the people would have been sacrificed to the enemy that inaugerated all these calamities.

There are sundry measures that have had my support, and I propose to give them in gular order, viz : The Franchise bill as smended :

The Constitutional amendment;

The Jury bill : She Sedition bill ;

The Military bill

The Indemnity bill to pay loyal people for The School bill :

The bill to establish the Wesleyan College t Athens Tenn.; The book charter at Cleveland,

And many other public and private acts to aid in the progress of the country, and in the development of its mineral resources. To all these matters I have given my constant attention, and if my course does not neet the approval of the true loyal and radical voters of the Third Senatorial District. you had better look out for some other man to serve you

Should you desire my services any longer in the Senate, you will indicate it by easting your vote for me at the next August election. by your own roluntary choice and will. I am never a candidate for office at my own

ustance. This is a government of the loyal people, (so other,) and it should be for them to say who shall not, and for myself I will not accept office, or seek office, in any other Most respectfully,

Your fellow-citizen, In the bonds of a loyal Union J. Powatt.

What is said of Us.
At the Union State Convention of Mary and held in Baltimore, on the 27th ult., the following Resolution was unanimously

Resolved, That the Republican Union par ty of Maryland sends its greeting to the Re-publican Union party of Tennessee, and congratulates the brave people who, triumphing over fignorance and prejudice, have made impast, have again chosen the fearless William G. Brownlow as their standard-bearer in the

coming sontest. Come along " My Maryland;" follow suit with bold and fearless strides, and the world will de you honor.

HON. R. R. BUTLER, Before the Radical Union State Con-vention at Rashville, Tennessee, 22nd February, 1867.
The Hall of Representatives was filled to repletion last night, as well as the galleries, where a large concourse of people were

Judge R. R. Butler spoke at considerable length, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention :- We met to-day for the purpose of adding another link name heads this article, is emphatically the when we assembled in Courention to restore

man. All the counties composing the Dis- a civil government to Tennessee. How dif-trict have declared for him. In fact, no one class is thought of on our side. Col. Taylor then surrounded us. Where is he who was then the leading man of our counsels, and Do not be alarmed, gentlemen of the conver who enunciated the doctrine of making trea. tion. The law of impeachment is no ne son odious and fercing traitors to take back seats, and who then promised to be the Moses to lead that race which has, by the party of liberty and progress, just been raised to a position of freedom and honor? In the landaries of the searce doon of liberty. If the guage of your resolutions to-day, Andrew Johnson stands in trembling and fear before the loyal Congress and the great American people for having betrayed the trusts which we reposed in him. It is right that this should be so, for no man who deserts his friends can or ought to meet with political success. What a spectacle did we see to-day, when delegates from every county, from that if this should be done, another was Johnson to Shelby met for the purpose of putting in nomination the man of their choice, and showed by their wisdom and deliberations, that they have the capacity and the courage to hold the rains of power in the idea that one of them could whip four What a contrast to our situation two years ago? Then we were wounded and sore from the great contest, the smoke of which had not yet cleared away, and our State was wasted and the minds of her peo-ple distracted by the curses of rebellion. Now by her own action, Tennessee takes the proud position of being the brightest star

> great march of freedom towards manhood As was told us by our noble standard bearer to-day, we have much to do. If one-half of what is said by the Conservative papers be true, we are in no eaviable condition. From their assertions it would seem that if our candidate, and in the language of our resolutions, "If such things are attempted, it will be held unwarrantable, and will be resisted to the last extremity." Yes, we hope much for the future, but it has ever been a contest to vindicate the right and we cannot hone to eacape this moral law.

in the political horizon, because she has gone further than other States in the way of right

and justice. The eyes of all are upon her. Not only the loyal men of this country, but

all nations are watching her course in the

Our opponents say they can vote the colored men, and one of their leading men has said that "with a banjo and a jug of whisky he can vote every colored man in his county. I am rejoiced to see the colored people i these galleries. To see, so soon after the shackles have been taken off this race, a large and orderly portion of them taking an interest in the proceedings of a State Convention. I exhort them to be orderly and careful, go to the polls soher, vote with their friends and let the hanjo and the whisky go with the party that has always controlled

It is said that the men who own the land on control the colored men. Such is not the history of the past. In the war, the negro went with his friends and the friends of the Union, and showed more good sense, throughout the struggle, than his educated aster. It will be so again.
We are told that the Supreme Court will

legide against the franchise law. We hear this of every law made for the benefit of loyal men.

These men declare all such laws unconstitutional, and strive to make the people be-lieve that the Supreme Court will so decide Well, the very provisions of the amended Constitution is the work of one of our Supreme Judges. His own language and seuiments are there upon the statute book, and do not believe that this court will tear down the barriers erected by the loyal Legislature and let rebellion again run unchecked

We are told that Tennessee is quiet, all is erene within her borders, and these rebel newspapers have teemed with statements sgainst the loyal militia bill. They have esnated the cost of a State Guard at all the way from ten to forty millions annually, to ernment, from money which you have to pay raise the indignation of the people against in taxes, while the others were sent to the this measure. But is it true that Tennessee is quiet and orderly? Go to the Senate chamber and there see the vacant seat of the But is it true that Ter nurdered for during to do right. I knew him well, for I served with him in the Senate, and truly may it be said, he was one of inture's noblemen. He was generous to fault, and he had no enemies but the enemies of his country. See the body of his murdered son, and think of the three other murders of Union men in that locality, and then

say if it is all serene in the State. I am glad that the Legislature has come up to the work and passed this bill. There is provision in the law that these forces shall not be called out unless they are needed to protect the people, and if such is the case there ought to be a regiment quartered in every county of the State until life and pro-

erty is made secure.

There is a proposition pending in the Legslature to pay loyal men for their losses durng the war. Is this right? If so, then in od's name pass the law, and do justice to those who so richly deserve it at your hands It has been said that nearly all the wealth and social respectibility of the State was engaged in the rebellion. If that he so let their property he taxed to pay the loyal man for what of his was destroyed through their hellish schemes against their country and their neighbors. I appeal to the members of this begislature in behalf of the suffering loyal men of the State to pass this bill and give the much needed relief,

But I wish to call your careful attention to a speech made by Andrew Johnson, on Broad street, in 1856. It was made to about 5,000 drunken democrats. Conservatives. hear what your master said of you. "The word conservative is the dogma of Despots,

Who stood by Johnson when he was Milltary Governor?

A small band of true men gathered around him and proved frue to the principles of the Union which he then professed. The men who now claim to be his especial friends, stood afar off and would not even speak to him on the street, and when the copperhead party held their convention in Chicago, they went there and helped to resolve that the war was a failure, and now they tell you that publican Union party of Tennessee, and congratulates the brave people who, triumphing visit you with continuely, and abase because over ignorance and prejudice, have made impactful manhood suffrage an established them in place and power. They profess fact, and who, glorifying in his record of the Union sustained by force cannot last long. We were told when the war was at its hight tnat five millions of people could never be conquered; that all history showed this. But plain, solid facts came along and showed the contrary. You cannot judge of the power of this great moral, social and political revolution, by any reference to the past. It stands out, in bold relief far above and be-yond all the examples of history, and in vain you search for a precedent in any age of the world. Who controls this country the people north of the Ohio river. sturdy inhabitants of the East and the great Northwest. They own nine tenths of all the American securities held in this country. They possess three-fourths of the property in

President or other officer of the government commit high crimes and misdemeanors, be may be tried, and if found guilty, removed from a position to do further harm. Thank God that we have this peaceful remedy, and we have a loyal Congress that has the cervi to try Andrew Johnson, and if it is right would follow. Who are going to fight in the South? I can assure you that it will not be any of those "isst ditch" fellows, for or five Yankees, hus, as the boys said, long since "played out" Yes, but the Northern people will fight among themselves. This is the same old song which was sung all over the South, from 1860 to the day that Lee surrendered. It will not do to address this argument to intelligent men. There will be war. Some of these flery, Southern Johnson men may put their boots outside

their pants, and swear, for a time, that they will kill a nigger, and this is all it will amount to. A letter has been circulated all over the State, signed by a man professing to be a Christian minister, stating that Congress has passed a law making it a felony for whites and blacks to intermarry. The signer of this document, is the Hon. N. G. Taylor, and at the head of the sheet is the picture of a negre lying upon his back, with a white man near, working for ten cents a day. This was the Pennsylvania electioneering placard used in the last campaign in that State. These things are franked all over the State by one of your Senators in Congress, and is a sample of the arguments addressed by the Cop perheads to the intelligence of our people But the statement in the letter is as false as

I will call your attention to the law establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, as that seems to be one of the great engines with which the opposition intend to fight us in the State. Now you will find that the most odious feature which they claim for this system is chargeable upon their particular friend. the bill which was passed during Mr. Lincoln's administration, there is no provision authorizing the arrest of a white man upon the complaint of a negro. You will find that this authority was given by an order from Andrew Johnson, after he became acting President.

Now I want to talk a little about the trial Davis. How is it that he has not been tried? Andrew Johnson said officially to the world that he had evidence that Davis was in complicity with the murderers of President Lincoln, and upon this statement of facts he offered a reward for his appre bension. After he was captured and brought to Washington, Johnson asked the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Speed, i the prisoners charged with the murder of the President could be tried by a military com-mission. To this official inquiry Mr. Speed replied in the affirmative. What did Andrew bason do? He made up this commission and sent every one to be tried but Jeff. Davis. Why was he left out? We have been told that you cannot try citizens by military commission. Were not all these other persons convicted of the assassination, citizens? Mrs. Surratt was tried, and rightfully, too. by this court, and was she not a citizen Even a woman could be tried and bung for the same crime that Andrew Johnson charged upon the chief rebel. Why was not Davis tried? He was sent to Fortress Monroe and ledged in comfortable quarters, and fed with a bountiful hand at the expense of the gov-

gallows. Next we hear that the tread of the sentinel disturbed J-ff.'s slumbers, and a fine brussels carpet was laid down upon the ground for the soldiers to walk on, so that the sensitive traitor could enjoy his virtuous slumbers. Think of Andersonville, Saulsbury, and other charnel houses, made hideous to the memory of all time by the inhuman treatment of brave Union soldiers, having the right, at the time, to treatment as a vote of its Legislature elected under said prisoners of war. Think of the thousands constitution, shall have adopted the amendf brave boys who expired in those sinks of pollution, beneath the breiling sun of a Southern clime, whose lives were sacrificed t, the most inhuman manner, and then think of the brussels carpet spread for the delectation of one who is responsible for all those sickening horrors, at which sheer humanity

Who stands by Andrew Johnson? Is it the men who stood by him when he professed and then and thereafter the preceding sec-loyalty? I live in the same Congressional tions of this bill shall be inoperative in said District with him, where his influence over State: Provided, That no person excluded the people was formerly very great.

In that District we have 5,000 majority and I pledge you my word of honor as a man that there will not be twenty-five conservative votes polled in it. In the county of Greene where they have voted for him the last thirty years, they have washed their hands of him, and the county will give from

800 to 1,000 majority against his policy. How is it in Kentucky? Look at her situ ation to-day. Who is to be her next Gov-ernor? Humphrey Marshal respectfully de-clines. John C. Breckinridge concludes that he will not come over the border to run for Governor just now. But Gen Preston gracefully intimates that he will consent to the people, and they are to have a rebel General for the next Governor of that once prou State. The Union men in the State once had the game in their own hands, but they list ened to the song of conciliation to rabels, and they are irrevocably done for in the State. Look at Maryland, "O My Maryland! that we have heard so much about. Union men there refused the aid of the loyal colored men, and they are hopelessly ground down beneath the beels of traitors, with one that played false even to his party, sent to the United States Senate in place of a true

Tennessee has done more wisely. She has done an act of justice to her faithful sons of which she need never be ashamed. Colored Col. Wm. B. Stokes was placed upon men voted in the State up to 1835, and even a list with other names for military the fathers of some of our exquisitely sensitive conservatives, who now make so much fuss about the matter, went to the polls with them, and thought there was no harm done. Who would be the candidate of the rebels idol to-day.

close, he was enthusiastically cheered,

Confirmed and Rejected.

J. T. Abernathy has been confirm ed as Collector of Internal Revenue America. Their young men are namerous and their storehouses are filled with material supplies. Their serves are of steel and their slaws of iron, and they have the power to enforce their will. for the 2d district, and Elijah Sim-One of our resolutions declares that we .- Press and Times.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Plan Proposed by the Congress of the United States. ORDER TO COME POURTH OUT OF CHAOS.

Liberty, Loyalty, and Law to be Established, Protected, and Respected.

The Bill as it Finally Passed the Serate.

The following is a correct copy of the ac-"to provide for the more efficient govern-ment of the rebel States," as it passed the Senate on Wednesday evening : Whereas no legal State governments or ad-

equate protection for life or property new exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and od order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established ; therefore,

Be it enocted by the Senate and House of Rep-

resentatives of the United States of America is Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district: North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia Alabama and Florida the third district: Mississippi and Arkaneas the fourth district; and Louis iana and Texas the fifth district. Suc. 2. And be it further enacted, That it

officer of the army, not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned SEC. 3. And be it further enouted. That it shall be the dusy of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insur-rection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all distubers of

shall be the duty of the President to assign

to the command of such of said districts as

ish, or cause to be punished, all distubers of the public peace and criminals and to this and he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sag, 4. And be it further emeeted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishs ment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of this district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the same shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions: Provided, That no sentence of death under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

Sec. 5. And he is farther emeeted, That, when the people of any persons of the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

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Sec. 5. And he is farther emeeted, That, when the people of any persons of the same will be proceeded with experience of any one of the people of the pe

Sec. 5, And he it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of govern-ment in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident of said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congresss shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said ment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have becomes a part of the Constitution of the United States said State shall be declared entitled to rep resentation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of

said convention. Suc. 6. And be it further engeted. That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deem ed previsional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same; and in all elections in any office under such provision al governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none other, who are entitled to vote under the previsions of the fifth setion of this act; and no person shall be eli gible to any office under any such provision al governments who would be disqualified from helding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

Backing Down-Gen. Stokes Vs. Gen, Johnson. A few months since the name of

promotion and sent in to the President for his nomination. The President drew a pen across the name of Col Stokes, with evident symptoms to-day for Governor if the franchise law was of displeasure. The reason was that, broken down? Isham G. Harris. He is their the brave soldier opposed "my polwashington Chronicle, of the 22d inst., that the President sent the name of Col. Stokes in to the Senate for confirmation as Brigadier General by brevet from March 13, 1865. We congratulate General Stokes that, after holding General Andy Johnson (C. S. A.) in a state of seige for several months, he has finally compelled him. We see however, from During the speech Judge Butler was fre- Washington Chronicle, of the 22d inst., quently interrupted by applause, and at its that the President sent the name of months, he has finally compelled him to surrender at discretion. We suppose that the President feared General Stokes was about to cut off his supplies.—Nash. Press and Times. district has been rejected as Assessor, eral Stokes was about to out off his

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE REVENUE Officers of East Tennessee!

VOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I WILL at KNOXVILLE, Tannessee, from the 18th

in the 24th days of March next, (1867,) for the purpose of SETTLING WITH YOU. Your prompt. attendance is carnestly requested.

S. W. HATCHETT. NASSTILLS, Pebruary 28, 1887.

SALE OF LAND. DURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE COUNTY Court of Washington County, Tens., as Joneshops, at its March term, 1607, in the case, J. F. Grisham, Commissioner, vs. the Widow and helrs of A. A. Jordan, deceased, I will sell at the Court House door in Joseshore, on Saturday, the 30th day of March, 1877, two small lots of land, commissing SIX and SEVEN ACRES, respectively, lying in Washington county, adjoining the lands of John F. Smith and Widow Nead, and known as a part of the A. A. Jordan farm.
TRIBITS.—Sevenly-five Dollars in hand—balance is six and twelve months studit, interest from date, and a lien retained intelligence of fully paid.

March 4th, 1867.

JOHN F. OHISHAM, Clerk.

ONE CENT

EFT THIS OFFICE ON SUNDAY NIGHT the name of BILL WILLS. For the apprea the name of BILL WILLS. For the appre-hension of the said BILL WILLS, the above Liberal Reward will be paid, but no thanks need be expected.

DESCRIPTION:
The said Bill. Wills is squint-eyed, bandy-shanked, pigeon-toed, near-sighted, peak-neaed, and has many other notable

marks which may lead to his apprehension. The public are hereby notified not to employ the said WILLIAM H. WILLS in any way as the lan against all who may do so.
H. C. COLLINS, way as the law will be strictly enforced

Foreman Union Flag Office, On behalf of the Proprietors.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENTS.

NATHAN SHIPEEY, Mariwipes fooff

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between J. A. Eamer and D. T. Wilds, known as the firm of EAMES & WILDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. February 20th, 1907. C. A. RAMES, D. T. WILDS.

Notice to the Public.

COLONET. C. A. EAMES having purchased a cof hand, given by use to ——Long in 1803, for sum of Righty Bullars, (1803) which was intended be puid in Longidearste money when given, and said, Confederate money having been tundered as ment and been refused, and saveral payments have made upon the said note as various times, the same not having been resulted thereon, this is bettly all whom it may concern, that I will not said note, and the public are hereby nautioned in trade or barter for the same. This 4th day of Ma 1807.

Maximum 1807.

Maximum 1807.

Maximum 1807.

Maximum 1807.

Maximum 1807.

JOHN PRHILLIP This 6th day of March, JOHN PHILLIPS. Muelwigunfe off

Chancery Court in Jonesboro'.

W.M. M. TATLOR, vs. Henry Beabor and others. In this case, it is alleged that the defendant Ba-ahor is a non-resident, it is ordered that he appear at the Hay term, 1807, of this Court, and defend, or this cause will be taken for confessed. February 27, 1807. CHANCERY SALE OF LAND.

R OBERT A. THOMPSON Administrator of R. Hurrel, deceased, vs. Samuel W. Baines, In cordance with a decree made in this case, at the vember term 1860, of the Chancetry Court at Jonesho Tenn. I will sell, at the Court House door, in Joneshorough, on Saturday the 13th day of April, 1862 Tenn. I will sell, at the Court House door, in Jours-borough, on Salurday the 13th day of April, 1687, a triet of land in Washington County, district No. 14, adjoining the land of James Drakins, Wm. A Shorfy, and others, containing 37 ACRES, more or less.

TEIMS.—Cash in mand. Harth 4th, 1867.

Martwippsics 25. HENRY HOSS, C. & M.

Martwiprates 55

M. OSBORN vs JACOB BALL. In accordance
D. with a decree made in this case, at the November term, 1866, at the Chancery Court of Jonesboro,
Tenn., I will sell at the door of the Court House, in
Jonesboro, on Salunday the 13th day of April, 1867,
two tracts of land in civil district No. 7, of said county, one routaining about 56 ACRES. and adjoining
the lands of E. E. Mathes, John Ingle, and others—the
other continuing about El ACRES, and others—the
other continuing about El ACRES, and other
bath, on which there is a Frame House and other toprovements.

provenents.
TERMS.—Six months eredit, bond and approved sentily, sin relatited until purchase money is fully aid, and sold without the right of redesiption.

March 4ts, 1867.
[March4w4prsfse35 PROCLAMATION

Tonnessee.

Wenness, It has been made known to me, the Governor of the State of Tempessee, that certain a troolous murders and numerous outrages have been consulted in certain counties in this mate, by violent and disloyal mes, whose only offerse fade been their numerous garden of the Statema Tag, and their uniform support of the State Government; and whereas, these bad men are handing themselves ingether in some localities, and soffying loyal is no to leave within a given time. New, therefore, I, WILLIAM O, BROWNLOW, Governor, as aboneally by virtue of the authority and power in me vested, do hereby solemally prichains, that I intend to put a stop is all such outrages, by at once calling late actual service a sufficient number of loyal volunteers, under the following recent me, which is now the law of Tanamase:

An Art to organize and capita a State Guard, and for other purposes. Tennessee.

By the Governor of the State of

and for other purposes.

Be it exacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Governor is hereby authorised and empowered to organize, equip and call into active service a volunteer force to be known as the Teunessee State Guard, to be composed of one or more regiments from each Congressional District of the State: Provided, always, that the Tennessee State Guard shall be composed of

my regulations of the United States, so far

printed : Provided, that the force provided for this act shall not be armed and equipped matil called into active service by the for-

raor. 3. Bo is further enasted, That this tel shall take effect from and after its plants, Standing, as I do, on the broad principle of the Constitution, and sworn to micro the laws, I have no concessions to make h the laws, I have no concessions to make a traitors; no compromises to effer to suming and robbers; and if, in the resp of coming events, retributive justice shall one coming events, retributive justice shall one coming events, retributive justice shall on take the lawless and violent, their own a merity will have called it forth. The our rages enumerated must and manifelian. Having reached the foregoing conducto, feel justified in expressing the opinion in the present State Government in Tennesson generally acquireced in by loyal and he chiding neople—will be sugnamed and exhibiting neople—will be sugnamed and exhibiting neople—will be sugnamed and exhibiting neople—will be sugnamed. so generally acquired by sustained and management and management of displace.

served, despite all the enorth or displaced traitors and disloyal newspapers.

The interests of trade, of agricular pursuits, of commercial intercourse have pursuits, or commercial intercourse hims this State and others—of the development of our vast resources, of emigratios, and as justice to loyal sufferers—all resources these outrages at ouce cease in svery one in the State. Disloyal men are giving be in the State. Distoyal men are giving in their vile ulterances in railread each inpi-lic hotels, on the streets, and through in newspapers, damaging the material listen of the State, those of commerce, these of the mechanic arts, of religion and shusin, as well as bringing reproach upon the Cannonwealth.

I cannot, however, close this beist procismation without endeavoring to inperse upon my fellow-citizens of all partin, the impertance—the absolute necessity of rem quiet, of preserving good order, mix quiet submission to, and a rigid entersent of the laws everywhere within the limited ar State. Outrages upon loyal citism, then, or white or black, and the setting min of the franchise law, are all the west of he men, who desire to fomend strife, tel sil

not be tolerated.

Prudent and experienced men will: placed in change of the " State Guet's every county where they are placed, when be required to protect all good cities; respective of political parties, and to me murderers, robbers and violaters it is And the number of troops called whath service will be increased or diminish a the good or bad conduct of the people and be developed. Hoping this produces will strengthen the hands and imply the hearts of the loyal people of our Sue, us the future, and deter the disloyal for in ther acts of violence, I respectfully mint it, with a repetion of assurance that mean what I say, and that the General is sembly was in earnest in the passage of the military law. [L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have been

unto set my hand and caused the firest Sal of the State to be affixed at the frecume Department in Nashville, on the 23th day February, 1867. WILLIAM G. BROWNION, Communder-in-Chief, &c. Staats Zeitung, Memphis Port, Maliunrille

Enterprise, Chattanooga Republican, Knoz-ville Whig, Shelbyville Republican, loauboro' Union Fing and Greenwills In, will each copy three times. Lynchburg Prices Curent

LEE & TAYLOR, Greece, Commission Herrhausts and Freier bier, Proprietors U. S. Internal Bevenue Bendel Surhan, 195 Main Street, Lynchburg, Va. Yanaran U. 180

PARTIERS.

WOOL, washed.
Do. snwashed.
Do. rolls.

FLAXWEED.
WHEAT prims white per bush to.
PLOUE, Superfine, per insred.
Do Extra ""

BU Extra ""

BU FARMER TEOUR, per ib.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, per ib. LEATHFR-Upper per B.

BACON, Beg round 23: Sides ...

Do. Fine Old Bye, tax pold, per gal

Do do Coun

CHAMPAGNE WINE per Case BAO, country made.

PORK, fresh, per B.

Do. salted, per B.

CHKESE, country made, per B.

OIL, straits, Tanner's, per gallon.

VINEGAB, per gallon, pure tider, Whitman's Double Sport

CORN-SHELLE THE VERY REST IN USE. Just arrived from the Jos-blocked, We can now Blocked the Jos-blocked, We can now Blocked these constrainment SHELLERS IMMEDIATELY Free 200 25, inclusing drayage to depot. This said for twelve mouths in the Implement Bearing, or while we offer them low.

While we offer them low.

FOWLER & GIRBOSET.

FOWLER & GIRBOSET. LEE & TAYLOR.

Lynohburs Va Have the Following.

WO THOUSAND NEW GRAIN RAGE TO BE to Day restorment who what he remains at the 15 CARRS MUIR'S ALE AND HIRSERY ST 125 BOXES ADMANTINE CANDLES! (1903 25 BASERTS CHAMPAGNE, WINE, OF CHILL OBBLA NO. 2 TANNERS, OFF. 75 HARS BIO AND LAQUIRA COFFEE LES & TATION LES & TATION LES & TATION CHESTERS & CLYPTON CONTROL & CLYPTON CONTROL & TATION CONTROL & CON 100 Granuland, Exica C., LER & 7475
50 BARRELS RECTIFIED WHEREET.
10 BARRELS FIRERAUGHS FURE ADJOST
10 BARRELS FIRERAUGHS FURE ADJOST
10 BBIS. LACRET'S OLD RITE WHEREFLOW.
15 QE. CASRE SHERRY, MARRIA and MARRIA SHERRY, MARRIA SHERY